

## THE ARMY BILL'S ORDEAL.

ITS FATE EXPECTED TO BE SETTLED ON MONDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT GAINING STRENGTH, BUT THE RESULT STILL IN DOUBT—SCENES OF EXCITEMENT AND CONFUSION IN THE REICHSRATH—THREATS FROM THE OPPOSITION CLERICALS.

Berlin, May 5.—The division on the Army bill has been deferred. It probably will be taken on Monday. The Government apparently is gaining strength, although the result of the vote is still uncertain. Three Alsations, who had proclaimed their intention to oppose the compromise, have left the city for home and will not return until after the division.

The excitement in the Reichstag to-day surpassed anything witnessed there since the last hours before the dissolution on the Septennate in 1887. The Government has been scurrying hither and thither for votes, and the Deputies have been too uneasy to remain in the House. The clerical and lay members have been thronged with groups in eager conversation. The speakers have talked to empty benches.

The confusion has made the whole building more like a stock exchange than a chamber of legislation. The confusion has been to inquire: "How is the cattle market now?" or, "Are votes stronger or weaker?" Chancellor von Caprivi, Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Dr. von Boetticher and their assistants and secretaries have left their seats vacant and have hastened from group to group, from conference to conference, in their final effort to rally a majority. Such Ministerial energy has rarely been seen. Even the uncomplaining Opposition acknowledge that they have never before witnessed a harder and pluckier fight for a Government measure.

Freiherr von Hüneke has not relaxed his efforts to help the Chancellor, despite the action of his party caucus. He appeared in the lobby late in the afternoon holding in his hand the copy of a new amendment proposed by Major Hinz, the dissident Radical. At once he was the centre of a group of Conservative Deputies upon whom he exhausted his eloquence to secure their support of a clause making mandatory a provision for the two-year term for all branches of the service. The amendment was not received enthusiastically by the Conservatives.

Major Hinz's proposal to localize the two-year term was approved by the Government after Chancellor von Caprivi had received positive assurances that thirty Radicals would support the Hüneke compromise thus suggested.

A few minutes later a large group of Conservatives into the lobby with a large group of Conservatives in tow. He was trying to make converts to the Hüneke amendment. As he passed with his following Herr von Kossel-Koscielski, leader of the Poles, remarked, significantly:

"There goes Boetticher, offering the bill for sale to the highest bidder."

It is already apparent that an important element in the situation is the vote that will not be cast at all. Several Radicals have already left the city to avoid voting against the bill. Late this afternoon there was a growing feeling that Chancellor von Caprivi would win. Young officers and sporting men were offering odds that the amended bill would be passed to-night.

The bitterness of the Opposition Clericals increases hourly. The leader of the Bavarian Clericals said to the United Press correspondent this afternoon that if the bill should be passed with the assistance of the Prussian Clericals the Bavarian members would immediately summon a caucus in Regensburg. They would then declare their secession from the Clerical party and establish a political organization of Bavarian Clericals, who would co-operate with the Wurtembergers, Alsatians, Westphalians, Rhinelanders and friendly Prussians to resist the overreaching projects of militarism.

The bitterness of the South German Democrats against the bill is not less than that of the Bavarian Clericals. Friedrich Fayer, leader of the party, voiced the opinions of his party to-day in the most violent speech yet made by an Opposition member. He denounced the bill as the incarnation of the "obscure, arbitrary, swash-buckling spirit which nowhere created greater discontent than in South Germany."

The South Germans were determined, he said, to protest against the unjust partiality shown throughout the legislation of the last twenty years toward the landed interests of North Germany. This partiality had convinced the people of the Southern States that they had nothing to expect from the Reichstag, except the treatment accorded to a stepchild.

Herr Siehl, the Munich Prussian Inter, declares in "Vaterland," of which he is editor, that Prussia is laying up trouble for herself by her reckless insistence in the matter of the Army bill. Her relations to Bavaria and others of the Federal States, he says, have yet to stand the test of time. Few persons could doubt, in view of her present course, that the next war would be intended to make her the supreme ruler of Germany. If the next war should result in absolute victory for Germany, Bavaria would then be merely a Prussian province; her independence of 700 years would be ended.

In the Reichstag to-day Dr. Lieber, the well-known member of the Centre, protested warmly against the accusation made against him by Chancellor von Caprivi to the effect that he was not a patriot. Dr. Lieber quoted from newspaper reports, in which his speeches were distorted in a fashion that repelled him strongly, he declared, of Prince Bismarck's methods.

Chancellor von Caprivi again spoke. He applied himself chiefly to a denial of the insinuations from Radical sources to the effect that he was damaging the prosperity of Germany in the interest of increased military demands. The Chancellor declared that he had only the welfare of Germany at heart, and he asserted that patriotic members of the Reichstag should not require a disclosure of State secrets in the presence of foreign countries.

Herr von Bennigsen, the National Liberal leader, made a clever speech in support of the Army bill.

London, May 6.—The Daily News' correspondent in Berlin says that the Deputies were palpably moved by Herr von Bennigsen's entreaties that they drop all partisan prejudices and judge the question presented by the bill from a higher point of view. "Should the bill be rejected by a few votes," adds the correspondent, "it is believed that the Government would go on to the third reading and endeavor to induce some opponents of the bill to abstain from voting, and thus avert a dissolution."

The Berlin correspondent of "The Standard" says that the Alsation Deputy Landolin Winterbauer has announced the decision of his Parliamentary contingent to let every member vote on the Army bill according to his conscience, and to make no effort toward concerted action. The Government has given assurances, the correspondent hears, which virtually mean the legalization of the two-year term, and on the strength of them Cardinal Kopp has expressed pressure upon Clerical members to induce them to vote for the bill.

The correspondent quotes from Herr von Bennigsen's speech a passage in which the National Liberal leader blames the Government for having mismanaged the bill badly. The passing of the bill, he says, would convince the French of their expectation of revenge was vain. If the bill should be rejected, there might be military dissolutions, but in the end the military authorities would surely triumph.

Paris, May 5.—Many telegrams were sent this afternoon and evening to Berlin, expressing in Berlin to congratulate them upon their opposition to the Army bill. Several telegrams said that the

## HOME RULE AMENDMENTS.

MR. GLADSTONE QUESTIONED IN REGARD TO THEM.

THE HOUSE SURPRISED BY THE SPEAKER'S RULING—POWER OF APPOINTING IRISH MAGISTRATES TRANSFERRED.

London, May 5.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. W. L. Jackson, who succeeded Mr. Balfour as Chief Secretary for Ireland in Lord Salisbury's late Administration, asked whether the Government would print and circulate forthwith the amendments to the financial clauses of the Irish Home Rule bill.

Mr. Gladstone replied that when the House in Committee should reach that stage of the Home Rule bill, the amendments intended to move to postpone the financial clauses.

Joseph Chamberlain—Does the Government propose any changes therein?

Mr. Gladstone—None at present.

Mr. Chamberlain—Does the Government adhere to the financial clauses as they stand?

Mr. Gladstone—I cannot say. (Laughter.) For instance, the possible increase of the excise must be regarded. It is merely the assertion of a principle of the Government to certain changes. The Government has not intended to depart from the proposal to retain the customs duties. The financial clauses will remain open in Committee.

Mr. Balfour asked the Speaker to state his views regarding the Irish instructions to the Committee regarding the Home Rule bill which were standing on the paper.

The Speaker declared that the instructions were all out of order, excepting that offered by T. Gibson Bowles, Conservative member for King's Lynn, who asked that the Home Rule bill should be separated, and the part relating to Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament made a distinct bill.

The rejection of the instructions was a great surprise to the House. Most of the thirteen had been prepared by the most practical parliamentarians, and there had been no general doubt as to their being in order.

Immediately after the Speaker made his declaration the Opposition met in the committee room to decide upon a united course of action. Colonel Sanderson, the Ulster Loyalist, presided, and Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill did most of the talking. As such a decision was reached the members returned to their places. Mr. Chamberlain gave notice that on Monday he would ask Mr. Gladstone whether or not the Government intended to adhere to the Home Rule bill.

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## THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

TO MEET AGAIN IN BRUSSELS NEXT NOVEMBER.

IT LOOKS AS THOUGH THE PRESIDENT WANTED THE DELEGATES TO URGH ON EUROPE A POLICY HE HAS REJECTED HERE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 5.—President Cleveland some time ago got so far along in his conclusions as to the course to be pursued concerning the reorganization of the Brussels Monetary Conference that he informed the American delegates of his purpose to send them back, and requested the Belgian Government to notify to Montefiore Levi, the president of the Conference, his desire to have the Conference reconvened. In reply, the Belgian Government suggested the desirability of postponing the meeting until some time in the fall, and the President has had this suggestion under advisement. It is authoritatively announced tonight before the Conference will convene next November. Undoubtedly the President prefers delay, because he really has no definite plan of action to propose, and indecision pleads for time. But there is nothing in the probabilities that gives occasion to hope for any good result of delay.

Congress may meet in September, and the President intends that the repeal of the Sherman law shall be the first and prime business. He has said to the delegates who are to go to Brussels that they will go back under their original instructions—meaning that he has nothing new or definite to suggest. Their original instructions were twofold. "Your first and most important duty," said Secretary Foster, in his official letter of direction, "will be to secure, if possible, an agreement among the chief commercial countries of the world looking to international bimetallicism that is, the unlimited exchange of gold and silver into money of full debasing power, and a fixed ratio in exchange common to all the agreeing Powers."

The effort to accomplish this instruction failed utterly, and our delegates have officially informed the Government not only that it failed, but that there is no possible hope of inducing the European nations so much as to discuss that proposition further. The second instruction was in these words: "Failing to secure international bimetallicism, your next important duty is to secure, if possible, an agreement among the chief commercial countries of the world looking to international bimetallicism that is, the unlimited exchange of gold and silver into money of full debasing power, and a fixed ratio in exchange common to all the agreeing Powers."

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Commercial as a liar. General Chambers also writes another card denouncing him as a liar and slanderer and M. W. Connelly editorially says some severe things. Collier stood on the corner of Main and Madison st., this morning, but did not meet Carmack. His cousin was across the street. It looked as if a street fight would be in order. Chambers has the reputation of a brave man, so was Collier, and Carmack is said to be game. Crowds of people were in the streets all day watching for the two men to begin.

## HORSES POISONED AT NEWARK.

HEBREW EXPRESSMEN IN TROUBLE THROUGH BUSINESS RIVALRY.

A singular case of poisoning horses is under investigation by a county detective at Newark. Several Russian Jews are expressmen on Princeton, near Corrist, a Russian Jew colony. David Vank, one of the expressmen, has lost several horses, which dropped dead just when business was most active. He could discover no cause for their death. Another Russian, named Tetzelsky, also lost three horses in the same mysterious manner. Recently Vank heard hints that his horses had been poisoned by competitors, and he suspected Joseph and Jacob Sirkin, expressmen, who live in the neighborhood. He kept watch, and it is alleged that Jacob was caught in the act of dropping a liquid into the ear of one of Vank's horses.

When detected by a man named Rosenbaum, who caught hold of him, Sirkin exclaimed: "Let me go, Vank has no business staying here taking away our business." The two Sirkins were arrested on a warrant issued by a Hebrew justice, and held in \$200 bail each.

## THE NAVAROE A FLYER.

SHE OUTSAILS THE TROUPOIS FROM BRISTOL TO NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., May 5 (Special).—Royal yacht Carrol had the privilege today of seeing what she could, the Navaroe, with a competitor at her heels. The wind blew a gale, and fortunately the schooner yacht troupois arrived at Bristol about noon. It was then decided, in order to test the Navaroe, that there should be a race between Bristol and Newport. Commodore Morgan, of the New-York Yacht Club, was on hand, and he went on board his steam yacht Javelin and watched the Navaroe's movements. C. Oliver Pein, who with Commodore Morgan and others is racing the Navaroe at Bristol, was on board the troupois. Woodbury Kane and Ralph N. Ellis, owner of the troupois, were on the Navaroe.

In the run from Bristol here the Navaroe out-sailed and outpointed the troupois, and made a creditable record. The wind blew a gale and the bay was covered with whitecaps. The Navaroe's sails set well, and she behaved admirably. She took the seas well and convinced all who saw her that she was a wonderful boat and that she was a sailor's ship. The troupois, however, was not so well off. The Navaroe's sails set well, and she behaved admirably. She took the seas well and convinced all who saw her that she was a wonderful boat and that she was a sailor's ship. The troupois, however, was not so well off.

## A STATEMENT BY JUDGE HERRICK.

HE REPLIES TO PERSONAL ATTACKS UPON HIM IN "THE ARGUS" CASE.

Albany, May 5.—Judge Herrick, this afternoon handed for a decision in the application for a stay of proceedings in "The Argus" case. He decided that a stay of proceedings was required because of the important legal questions involved. On one of the questions raised he said he had held contrary to Judge Parker, and so had another justice in other cases. In reference to the affidavit made by W. M. Spear as to his hearing the case, he said, in part: "The circumstances attending the presentation of this case render it proper for me to say that I have refrained from doing so, to wit, to take cognizance of personal attacks made upon me and my judicial or professional judicial actions. While this case was pending before Justice Parker a message was brought to me that one of the parties to the proceedings desired the matter to come before me in some manner, and that then an attack would be made upon me in the public press."

"While the messenger, I have no doubt, acted out of friendship, yet, having in mind the fact that a Justice of the Supreme Court has already made as order in one branch of the litigation returnable at a special Term to be held by me; that any appeal in these proceedings would necessarily be to the General Term, of which I am a member; that any application for a stay of proceedings would almost necessarily be made to me, these things, taken in connection with the sender of the message, satisfied me that it was unbecomingly to undertake to make any judicial action. It made it necessary for me to consider any application that might be made to me in the proceedings, any other course would have been unwelcome, and might be for judicial position."

The affidavit of Mr. Spear, which was a false and distorted statement of a conversation had between Mr. Spear and myself at my home, I regarded both him, Manning and myself as my friends, and the in-fidelity with which their interests could be combined, no state of feeling, but the result of a prior knowledge of the attempt on my part.

## PAN HANDLE SWITCHMEN STRIKE.

EMPLOYMENT OF NON-UNION MEN THE CAUSE—THE RAILWAY OFFICIALS FIRM.

Columbus, Ohio, May 5.—All the switchmen in the Pan Handle yards went out this morning. The officials have refused to confer with any committee appointed by the strikers. The men say that they have quit work because the company is importing non-union men from Pittsburg. The company is paying off men as they apply for their money. Forty men reached here from Pittsburg this morning, and forty more are on their way.

The company says that by tomorrow all the strikers' places will be filled. The officials are firm in their assertion that they propose to employ non-union men. Trouble is looked for in the next thirty-six hours.

## NEW ARRANGEMENTS BY A STEAMSHIP LINE.

The Hamburg American Packet Company has made arrangements with the railroads in Europe so that one can buy a through ticket at any railroad station on the continent, which will entitle the holder to a passage from that point to this country over the connecting railroads and on the steamers of that line. This is a great improvement in international traffic arrangements, and will prove to be a welcome convenience.

## A BRITISH STEAMER GOES ASHORE.

Charleston, S. C., May 5.—A dispatch received here states that the British steamer Thomas Anderson, from Casow for Europe, with 2,100 tons of sulphate rock, while proceeding to sea, went ashore on St. Helena bar, and has telegraphed for tugs and lighters.

## MR. BOOTH HAS A GOOD DAY.

The friends of Edwin Booth, who are awaiting anxiously for any indication of a change for the better or for the worse in his condition, once more waited without result yesterday. The day passed like the most of the other days since his serious illness began, without incident and without important change. In the morning the following bulletin was posted at the Players' Club: "Mr. Booth's condition is about the same as yesterday. No special change. He passed a good night. St. Clair Smith." At 12 o'clock last night Dr. Smith left his patient and said that he had been his best day since his attack, and that he expected him to recover. While this report is agreeable, it is not to be regarded as indicating important change in the patient's condition, as practically the same report has been made repeatedly before.

## SAVED FROM WILD PANIC.

INDUSTRIALS RESCUED JUST IN TIME BY OUTSIDE MILLIONS.

S. V. WHITE GOES DOWN WITH A CRASH. GENERAL ELECTRIC DARTS DOWN LIKE A KITE, AND THEN UP AGAIN—OTHER INDUSTRIALS HAVE AMAZING FLUCTUATIONS—DREXEL, MORGAN AND VANDERBILT INTERESTS LEAP INTO THE BREACH—MORE FAILURES THAT SEEMED TRIVIAL IN THE GENERAL DANGER—A BREATHING-SPACE AT LAST.

"The worst is probably over." That was the general expression of opinion in Wall Street circles yesterday at the close of a day of terrible stress, such as has not been felt in the Stock Exchange community in many years. Not that the failures announced were of sensational import, nor that the general declines in prices have not been exceeded on numerous previous occasions. The significance of the situation lay in its threatening character, which menaced the financial community at one time with a panic which, if it had escaped control, might have produced consequences impossible to measure. For about fifteen minutes in the morning the stock market presented an aspect more menacing than at any period since the days of 1873, and this view was taken not by young or untried men, or men whose temperaments were unreasonably excitable, but by level-headed, conservative investors, who had been through the crash that followed the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. The crisis was only momentary yesterday, but it was the power of mighty capital that checked the demoralization and saved the Street from menaced ruin.

By common consent the turning of the tide is credited to the exertions of Drexel, Morgan & Co. and the Vanderbilts. It is generally believed that several important houses at the close of business on Thursday were confronted with what appeared to be inevitable failure. The enormous losses in the last week, the utter demoralization of the buying power in the market, and the practical paralysis of credit, promised a liquidation that, unless stayed, would have swept them off their feet. But the night and the early morning had been employed to purpose by every strong financier, which realized that the weak must be saved at any cost. Bankers and banks alike joined hands with a determination to avert the most serious of threatened danger, but it could not be demonstrated at once that the situation had been controlled. Not until after further extensive liquidations in certain directions had been accomplished was the market reversed, and quotations, sending rapidly upward, told to all persons interested the story of rescue and recovery.

Of necessity the names of the houses whose suspension was dreaded must remain in confidential circles. The means employed may not be described, but they were effective. It is reported that William K. Vanderbilt and Robert Gold placed \$2,000,000 in the gap. The banks, wherever possible, gave the utmost credit which it was needed. The tremendous influence of Drexel, Morgan & Co., with a "clientele" of far-reaching importance, was at the service of the Street. Weak spots were strengthened and the troubles feared by the whole downtown community were stilled over.

The fresh failures of the day were those of that bold and brilliant operator, S. V. White, and two of the smaller firms, Ferris & Kimball and W. L. Patton & Co. Mr. White, for the fourth time in his life, was compelled to announce default on his obligations. The crash in American Sugar Refining and in Manhattan, and the recent prolonged depression in Western Union exhausted the resources of this operator, who in less than a year, had closed off a million dollars of debts after the collapse of the projected corn in corn is recently as 1891, and placed a handsome credit in his bank account. The failure of Mr. White seems to be complete, and his friends with regret admit the absence of any prospect of an early return of this active speculator to the market. White has so often responded to his adroit manipulations in the most expert manner, that his failure is a disappointment in the light of Mr. White's downward fall, and the firms which were forced to the wall by the collapse in National Cordage are building hopes that a reorganization of the affairs of that corporation may improve their own conditions and prospects. The announcement of the receivership for the National Cordage Company was, in fact, a relief to the Street, although no light may yet be shed upon the condition of its finances. Some experienced bankers even contend that the rehabilitation of the combination may be effected sooner than is generally expected, and ascribe the failure, not to an inherent weakness in the business foundation of the company, but to unwise omissions in its organization of provisions for financing its affairs in times of monetary stringency. Developments are awaited with interest, however, in the affairs of James M. Warburton, the president and leading spirit in the Cordage combination, and in view of reported default in his obligations it would cause no surprise were his assignment to be formally announced.

## EXCITEMENT ON THE EXCHANGE.